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(MATERIALS ON CIVIL DEFENSE AND SPORTS TRAINING)

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FOREWORD

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SELECTED SOVIET MILITARY TRANSLATIONS
(MATERIALS ON CIVIL DEFENSE AND SPORTS TRAINING)

- USSR -

/Following are translations of articles taken from Russian-language publications--the newspaper Sovetskiy patriot (Soviet Patriot) and the periodical Kryl'ya roding (Wings of the Motherland). Publication data, inclusive page numbers, and names of authors are given below./

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I. PROPAGANDISTS (AIR DEFENSE TRAINING)

-Excerpts-

Sovetskiy patriot, Moscow,
Vol. 23, No. 41, 22 May 1960,
page 2

Z. Sundakov,
Secretary of the Party
Organization, Central
Rayon DOSAAF Committee,
Kaliningrad

We in the Central Rayon DOSAAF /Dobrovol'noye Obshchestvo So-deystviya Armii, Aviatsii i Flotu -- Voluntary Society for the Promotion of the Army, Aviation and Navy/ Committee were called by telephone from the oblast library and asked to give a lecture on the ways and means of defense against an attack from the air and on the duties of the DOSAAF organizations as regards air defense.

Vasiliy Fedorovich Skomorokhov, a member of the section of organized mass labor and a reserve propaganda officer, was charged with speaking before the workers of the library. He prepared himself very well for the lecture: he acquainted himself with the latest literature on the imperialist armies' weapons of air attack and with newspaper articles, and he looked over educational films. Interesting notes appeared in his notebook.

Skomorokhov arrived long before the beginning of the speech. He hung up posters on the construction of the various types of aerial bombs and on the physical principles of an atomic weapon, and once again looked over a summary of his talk. All this enabled him to elucidate the theme strikingly and clearly and to answer the interesting questions of his listeners thoroughly.

Vasiliy Fedorovich Skomorokhov is a tireless propagandist of technical knowledge. During the past year, for example, he gave about 100 lectures and reports on rocket and aircraft equipment, on modern methods of air defense, on pilotless methods of air attack, and on the goals and duties of the DOSAAF.

The speeches of this experienced lecturer are always closely related to the life of the DOSAAF collectives of the rayon. While preparing for a talk or report, he always visits the enterprises or institutions concerned, familiarizes himself with the state of technical types of sports, and helps to remove deficiencies that are revealed.

Vasiliy Fedorovich Skomorokhov diversifies his forms of propaganda work. He not only gives talks and reports, but also organizes meetings of young people and veterans of the Great Patriotic War and interesting excursions. Not long ago, on his initiative a group of propagandists left for the rural railroad district.

There are not a few such propagandists and public-spirited persons in our section as Vasiliy Fedorovich Skomorokhov. Major General of the reserve Vasiliy Yakovlevich Medvedev often speaks at the DOSAAF collectives. The leaders of the DOSAAF collectives listen to

his advice keenly. He, for example, helped to adjust the massive defense and sports work in the primary organization of self-economy No. 2.

A series of towns and cities of our oblast have been named after such Heroes of the Soviet Union as Chernyakhovskiy, Nesterov, Gur'yev, Ladushkin, and others. A section of the mass organization of labor and propaganda of the rayon committee drew up the task of telling the members of our DOSAAF about the courage and bravery of these heroes by whose names these populated points of our oblast have been designated.

Propagandist Grigoriy Romanovich Kozeluk is carrying out a great task in this regard. He collected the material about these true sons of the motherland. Not long ago many of our primary organizations made excursions to the garrison officers' quarters where Kozeluk spoke about the exploits of the defenders of the motherland at the stands dedicated to the Heroes of the Soviet Union.

Every speech of the propagandists is carefully prepared; the lectures are discussed at the section meetings.

The work of the section is the center of the attention of the party organization under the rayon committee of DOSAAF. At the party bureau questions concerning the improvement of the activities of the propagandists are systematically discussed and accounts are heard of their work.

Illuminating the goals and tasks of our patriotic society, the speeches of the propagandists and educated members of the society, in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and selfless dedication to the Communist Party, have great mobilizing power.

The work of the rayon organization of the society convinces one of this. Recently the number of DOSAAF's here has doubled, and they have successfully fulfilled their commitments as regards the preparation of technical specialists. The mass and sports work has become more interesting and arresting in the organizations. For 3 years in a row the Central Rayon Committee of the DOSAAF has emerged the victor in the socialist competition of the collectives of the society of the oblast; it holds the Red Challenge Banner.

These successes of the rayon organization were due to the vital activity of our propagandists. Their work was valued according to its merit. About 20 members of the section of mass work and propaganda were awarded certificates of the oblast committee of DOSAAF, and 10 with the badge "For active work". Among them were Belyakov, Dnes-tryan, Medvedev, Skomorokhov, and others.

It goes without saying that there are also deficiencies in the work of our section. We still seldom put on thematic evenings. Such forms of propaganda as movie lectures and showings of DOSAAF films are virtually not used by us at all. In our section there are few activists from the primary organizations and few specialists such as engineers, technicians, experienced sportsmen, and others.

Guided by the directive of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, "The goals of party propaganda under present conditions," the members of the section are persistently removing deficiencies in their work and relating the goals and tasks of our patriotic society more closely to life.

II. GREAT THINGS ARE AHEAD (DOSAAF TASKS)

Sovetskiy patriot, Moscow,
Vol. 23, No. 41, 22 May 1960
Page 2

F. Zhmachenko,
Chairman of the
Ukrainian Republic
DOSAAF Committee,
Kiev

The Soviet people are experiencing happy and exciting days! On everybody's lips are the results of the recently concluded Fifth Session of the Supreme Soviet USSR, the remarkable report of N. S. Khrushchev, and the laws which were passed unanimously by the elected representatives of the people. The decisions of the session filled the hearts of the workers with joy for our beloved motherland.

The whole world is delightedly applauding the brilliant achievements of Soviet science and technology. The launching of a space ship into orbit around the earth is a new testimonial of the invincible strength of the USSR.

The Soviet people are mobilizing to the utmost all their reserves for still greater victories in industry, agriculture, science, technology, and culture. In the immense expanses of our land a great working battle is going on in order to fulfill the Seven-Year Plan ahead of time.

Our voluntary patriotic society also brings its contribution to this matter. It finds its expression first and foremost in the stirring up of the activities of the DOSAAF organizations in the preparation of the technical cadres indispensable for the national economy and in the inexhaustible creative initiative of the society's active workers.

How are the DOSAAF collectives of the Ukraine solving the problem of the preparation of technical cadres? That question was repeatedly discussed at the presidium of the republic committee, at meetings of the oblast and rayon committees of the society and Soviet and economic organizations. Under the leadership of party agencies, and with the help of trade unions and komsomol organizations, the collectives of the society of the republic have done much towards propagating technical knowledge and training various technical specialists.

The experience of the Khar'kovskaya Oblast organization of the DOSAAF regarding improvement in every possible way is noteworthy. Here a large number of technical circles and courses under the initial organizations are active, and more than 40 amateur clubs have been founded. During the past year alone thousands of drivers, motorcycle and tractor drivers, and radio specialists have been trained. These cadres are rendering concrete aid to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses towards the successful fulfillment of the decrees of the December Plenum of the CC CPSU.

In order to ensure the mass training of technical cadres, the

oblast committee of the DOSAAF carried on much organizational work. Together with the oblast committee of the Komsomol an address was made to the young people of Kharkov with an appeal to begin a movement towards the mastery of technical knowledge. This appeal found a fervent response. Boys and girls lined up for technical circles and four courses. Many combine and tractor operators learned to drive cars and motorcycles so that these operators were enabled to produce some interchangeability during the heated time for agricultural work.

The DOSAAF committee began to establish amateur clubs everywhere. The birth of these clubs is the result of the victory of the creative initiative of the active members and of the search for new, more perfect forms of organization of educational and sport work.

The amateur car club under the initial DOSAAF organization of the "Donets" kolkhoz in Petrovskiy Rayon was one of the first organized in Khar'kovskaya Oblast. The board of directors of the kolkhoz and its chairman, Petr Petrovich Shakhmatov, rendered much help to the committee towards the founding of an educational and material foundation, gave them workshops, and picked specialists for the technical training of the young people of the kolkhoz.

The activities of the club towards the training of those specialists indispensable for a kolkhoz -- drivers, tractor operators, motorcycle drivers -- met with the warm support of the community. The secretary of the party organization, V. Petrenko; the secretary of the Komsomol organization, G. Nebotov; the operator G. Kopchenko; and many other active workers took active part in the work of the club. The work of the clubs and the courses became animated, the agitation and propaganda became more effective. In the very first year 80 drivers, 36 tractor operators, and 30 motorcycle operators were trained by the club.

The Petrovskiy Rayon committee of the party approved of the experiment of the initial organization of the "Donets" kolkhoz and recommended to the rayon committee of DOSAAF to organize a systematic training of technical specialists in all the kolkhozes of the rayon.

Soon after the car club for the kolkhoz "Donets" was reorganized in the united rayon. The rayon committee of the party invited the PTS to place the necessary industrial basis at the disposal of the club.

Upon finishing their courses under the club the students began to work as apprentices on the kolkhozes from which they came. This enabled a sharp rise in the quality of the training of the cadres and quicker satisfaction of the need for them in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

During the past year the club trained 102 drivers, 52 tractor operators, 35 combine operators, and 74 motorcycle operators. At present 25 more combine operators, 42 tractor operators, 29 radio specialists, 30 electricians, 37 drivers, and 35 motorcycles operators are completing their instruction.

The Kharkov experiment shows that DOSAAF must establish united amateur clubs in the rayons and under strong initial organizations.

The network of technical circles and courses and of amateur clubs in the republic is expanding every year, and the number of people trained in the various technical specialties is increasing.

The Khersonskaya municipal organization of the DOSAAF graduated 600 drivers and motorcycle operators last year. This year their number will increase almost twofold.

During the past 2 years the training of drivers in DOSAAF organizations has grown $2\frac{1}{2}$ times, that of tractor operators 3 times, that of motorcycle operators $1\frac{1}{2}$ times towards the goal of the republic. To the sovkhoses of the virgin lands departed 1,500 tractor operators trained by the DOSAAF.

It should be mentioned, however, that still far from all the committees are actually engaged in the training of technical cadres. Especially laggard in this regard are the Vinnitskaya, Zakarpatskaya, and Chernovitskaya oblast organizations of the DOSAAF. Many active society members and state clubs here are weakly attracted to the dissemination of technical knowledge and the organization of educational work. They devote little attention to the organizing and improvement of the activities of the amateur clubs. There are no amateur clubs at all in the Vinnitskaya, Kirovogradskaya, and Rovenskaya oblast organizations.

During recent years the DOSAAF collectives have had more educational classes, illustrated textbooks, motor vehicles, and motorcycles. But quite often this basis is not used as it logically should be. Not all committees have close connections with the Komsomols, with the trade unions, and with other social organizations.

At the plenum of the republic DOSAAF committee which took place not long ago, the following tasks were set up: to raise sharply the standard of technical propaganda, to assure that as many members of the society as possible partake in the courses, circles, sport teams, and sections. The plenum devoted special attention towards mutual assistance in every possible way between the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the effort to put into practice the decree of the December Plenum of the CC CPSU. It ordered all committees to strengthen their practical aid to agrarian initial organizations in their work and especially in the training of technical cadres. It was resolved to organize the aid of the municipal DOSAAF organizations to the agrarian collectives of the society, to sharply improve the organization and conducting of technical studies, to ensure the inclusion of no less than 10 percent of the members of the society in the training in courses and circles, to widely expand the preparation for the All-Union Spartakiada of Komsomol members and young people in technical types of sports.

All these measures will undoubtedly promote the stirring up of the activities of the DOSAAF organizations towards a further increase of the society's authority among the workers.

III. HOW TO CONDUCT A SPARTAKIADA IN THE PRIMARY ORGANIZATIONS (DOSAAF and Komsomol Championships)

Sovetskiy patriot, Moscow,
Vol. 23, No. 42, 25 May 1960
Page 3

A. Khokhlachev,
Acting Chief of
Spartakiada Staff

As has already been announced, the Central Committee of the DOSAAF USSR and the Central Committee of the VLKSM [Vsesoyuznyy Lenin-
inskiy Kommunisticheskiy Soyuz Molodezhi -- All-Union Leninist Young
Communist League] have reached a decision concerning the joint carry-
ing out of the 1960-1961 All-Union Spartakiada of technical types of
sports. It will cover a broad segment of the people, especially of
the young, will help them to master technical types of sports, and
will promote the growth of their mastery. The Spartakiada will
start in June. At that time sportsmen of the primary organization
enterprises, of kolkhozes, of sovkhoses, of institutions of higher
learning, and of the RTS [Radio Tekhnicheskiy Sostav -- Radio Tech-
nical Staff] will take part.

Competitions in the primary organizations will be the most
massive. Thousands of sportsmen will take part in them. The Sparta-
kiada will promote a considerable rise in the sports work in the
primary organizations; the expansion of the network of teams, circles,
and courses; and a growth in the mastery of the sportsmen. The sports-
men, having shown better results, will defend the honor of their col-
lective in rayon and municipal competitions.

For carrying out Spartakiadas in the primary organizations,
DOSAAF committees, together with VLKSM committees, are establishing
organization committees. In them will be included activists of the
DOSAAF and the Komsomol, representatives of sports societies, and also
of the administration, trade unions, and other organizations interest-
ed in the successful carrying out of Spartakiadas. Chief judicial
boards and judicial boards for various types of sports were estab-
lished for the direct conducting of the competitions.

The organization committees in the localities have been given
the right to determine the dates, the program, and the conditions
for the conduct of the competitions, depending on local conditions.
At the same time, they must heed the regulations on All-Union Spar-
takiadas of technical types of sports.

Contests can be both between individuals and individual teams.
The organization committees are to determine their character. As
regards this they are to take heed that the number of participants
in a contest is not less than four. In large collectives, where the
teams represent departments, brigades, educational groups, etc., it
follows that the competitions will be carried out between individual
teams.

They are to carry out all competitions according to the exist-
ing rules of the Central Soviet of the Union of Sports Societies and

Organizations USSR, or the Central Committee of the DOSAAF USSR.

The local organization committees must define the types of sports which will be included in the program of the Spartakiada of the primary organizations. The choice is vast: it is all those types of technical sports that are cultivated in the DOSAAF. If the primary organization does not have the possibility of carrying out competitions in all aspects of any type of sport, then it is necessary that particular exercises be included in the program of contests. The most widespread types of sports in the collectives are represented by rifle, motorcycling, amateur radio, and flying model enthusiasts. Therefore, they can be included in the program of competitions in the majority of primary organizations. In those places where the primary organization is located close to a pool and has a suitable basis, it is very important to carry out contests in water sports. In the secondary schools, in the higher and lower schools, it is necessary to carry on competitions in the various types of modeling.

It should be emphasized that in contrast to previous Spartakiadas, position determines the participation of the teams of primary organizations in the final All-Union Spartakiada. The program of the competitions of the primary organization teams has been worked out. The local organization committees must see to it, in carrying out Spartakiadas in the primary organizations, that this program includes a selection of the best teams for participation in rayon, oblast, republic and finally, All-Union Spartakiadas.

What types of sports and exercises enter into the final contests of the teams of the primary organizations? Teams of enterprises will compete in five types of sports: motorcycle, automobile, rifle, motorboat, and radio; kolkhos, sovkhoz, and PTS teams, in three types of sports: motorcycle, automobile, and rifle; teams from educational institutions, in six types of sports: motorcycle, rifle, underwater, flying model, motorized model, and steam model.

In automobile sports, competitions in the mastery of driving the "Moskvich," the "Volga," and the "GAZ-51" are being arranged. There are to be three participants in each team, one of them a woman.

The motorcyclists are competing on motorcycles of two classes, the 125 cm³ and the 350 cm³. The motor race will be of a distance of 60-70 kilometers on a closed route 2-5 kilometers long. There will also be one-day contests carried out in accordance with the given norms and requirements of the united All-Union sports classification. A team is to be made up of two men and one youth.

Aqua-motor sportsmen are to compete in scooters in the "SA-250" class and in motorboats in the "MA-250" class. Races of one kilometer and 10 kilometers are being arranged in the program. A team will be made up of three sportsmen.

In radio sports, competitions of radio operators and "fox hunters" are to be carried out. Radio operators will compete in the reception of meaningless letter and number radiograms with and without hindrance

at speeds of 80, 90, 100, 110, and 120 signals a minute, and also in the transmitting of letter and number radiograms at the maximum speed. Participants in the "fox hunt" contest must find three "foxes" separated one from the other at a distance of 3 kilometers. The radios are to work at ranges of 3.5-3.6; 28.0-29.7; 144-146 megacycles. Primary organizations can participate in one or two types of sports. Three sportsmen will be on each team.

In rifle sports, exercises with the small-caliber MV-5 rifle and the small-caliber MP-8 pistol are provided for. Each team will consist of five sportsmen.

The exercises included in the contests for underwater sports consist in swimming in Series No. 1 (Men -- 500 meters, women -- 300 meters) and diving in Series No. 1 (Men -- 25 meters, women -- 15 meters). A team will consist of three people (two men and one woman).

The motor-model championship is to be carried out according to models with rubber-band motors (races of 100 meters), electric motors (races of 250 meters), and racing models (races of 500 meters). In each race three attempts of 5 minutes each are to be provided for each participant. Each team will have three participants.

In the program of competitions of flying modelists there will be launchings of glider models and contests of rubber-band and motorized models. Three sportsmen will be on each team.

In sea modelism, sportsmen will compete with models of patrol boats (the second classification group), underwater boats (fourth classification group, class "A"), river passenger vessels (seventh classification group, class "B"), speed models of the "C" class, and models of a yacht of the "M" class. There will be five sportsmen on a team.

Along with the sportsmen each team will include a trainer or instructor; and to attend to the repairs in the motorcycle and motorboat sports, each team will include a mechanic. Only those teams consisting of sportsmen who have shown results of no lower than second place are to be admitted to the final competitions of the All-Union Spartakiada.

Along with participation in the contests of the teams of the primary organizations, the better sportsmen of enterprises, kollektives, sovkhoses, of the PTS, and of institutions of learning will make up the combined teams of the rayons, cities, oblasts, and republics at the respective competitions. The programs of these competitions are broader. They include, besides the previously enumerated types of sports, 2,000-meter rowing races, a set of all-round water tournaments, aerial types of sports, etc. This is why we include in the program of contests of the primary organizations all types of technical sports for which there are the necessary conditions and a material basis. In the course of the competitions it is necessary to assure the participants' compliance with the technical standards of the GTO /Gotov k Trudy i Oborone -- Ready for Labor and Defense/ set.

Spartakiadas in the primary groups must promote improvement of the dissemination of technical sports among the young. Thus they should be carried out like mass sports holidays in which, along with the contests included in the program of the Spartakiada, it is recommended to organize demonstration speeches of motorcyclists, glider men, parachutists, airplane, sea, and motor modelists, and others. In the course of the Spartakiada it is advisable to have still other mass sports measures — automobile and motorcycle runs, rowing and foot tours, races and relays.

It is necessary to thoroughly consider the questions of tallying scores and awarding the victors of the Spartakiada. The DOSAAF and Komsomol committees even now must prepare the certificates, diplomas, and prizes for the sportsmen who have taken prize-awarding places.

The teams of the primary organizations that are victors in the final All-Union Spartakiada will be especially awarded. For them five prize-awarding places have been set up. The CC VLKSM advised the editorial staffs of the magazines Smena, Molodoy kolkhoznik, and Tekhnika -- molodezhi to set up special prizes for the winners. The primary DOSAAF organizations that participate in the final competitions, and also active members of the DOSAAF and Komsomol who have performed much work in the preparation and carrying out of this Spartakiada, are to be given honorary citations by the CC VLKSM. Participants in the final contests who have set All-Union or world achievements or records in particular sports are to be given prizes and an honorary citation of the CC VLKSM.

At present there is active preparation for the Spartakiada in the primary organizations. The DOSAAF committees, in conjunction with the VLKSM, are weighing their possibilities and working out programs and plans for the preparation and carrying out of the contests. Using the experience of the Spartakiada of Komsomol members and youth in honor of the 40th anniversary of the VLKSM, they are contemplating measures for attracting the majority of the young people to the oncoming competitions. Included in the work of the organization committees, seminars of the society's sports instructors, trainers, and judges are being conducted and the material basis is being prepared.

Every day, every hour, is precious. The duty of the DOSAAF and Komsomol committees is to use all opportunities to carry out the Spartakiada on a high organizational and sports level.

IV. SPORT OF GREAT POSSIBILITIES (DOSAAF Underwater Sports Training)

Sovetskiy patriot, Moscow,
Vol. 23, No. 40, 18 May 1960
Page 3

V. Fadeyev, Member of
the Presidium of the
Central Committee of
the DOSAAF USSR

With every year underwater sports are becoming more and more popular in our country. Aqualung sections have been founded and are active in sea clubs and in many strong primary DOSAAF organizations. Enthusiasts of the mastery of the deep continent are going forth on a wide road and receiving universal recognition.

In December of the past year the Federation of Underwater Sports USSR was founded. Such federations have been and are now being established in the republics of the union, and sections are being set up in the oblasts.

In connection with this, great tasks as regards the growth of underwater sports are rising up before the committees and sea clubs of the DOSAAF. It is necessary for them to set up firm ties between the clubs and the public, they must also be able to lead and direct the activity of the Soviets and presidiums of the federations and sections. The DOSAAF committees, sea clubs, and federations must seek new forms of the development of underwater sports, assure an increase in the number of aqualung enthusiasts, and assure that the rules of exercising their hobby be strictly observed by underwater swimmers.

This year will see many underwater sports contests. The All-Union aqualung competition will take place for the third time. Underwater contests have been included in the program of the All-Union Spartakiada of technical types of sports. They shall commence in the primary DOSAAF organizations. DOSAAF committees, federations, clubs, and sections must organize these competitions well.

DOSAAF sea clubs are not in a position to handle all those wishing to take part in underwater sports. Thus, the CC DOSAAF, according to the experience of Moscow and Leningrad, recommends establishing amateur underwater sports clubs, the work of which will be carried out under the leadership and control of the sea clubs. For example, an amateur underwater sports club was organized in the Moscow Institute of Energetics in October 1958 on the initiative of the Central Sea Club of the DOSAAF. It has 240 members. The administration and the Komsomol and trade-union organizations of the Institute actively take part in the work of the aqualung enthusiasts and in the acquisition of the necessary outfits and equipment.

There are such amateur clubs in the primary DOSAAF organizations of Moscow State University, the Moscow Aviation Institute, the Leningrad "Elektrosila" Factory, and others.

Experience shows that establishing amateur clubs under strong primary DOSAAF organizations is the most acceptable form of promoting

the mass growth of underwater sports. The CC DOSAAF worked out and approved the "Regulation on the DOSAAF amateur sports club." According to this regulation it is necessary to direct the organization and everyday work of the amateur underwater sports clubs.

The training and education of the society's instructors is one of the important conditions for the mass development of underwater sports. It is known that until very recently the society's instructors were permitted to teach sportsmen swimming only in a mask and with snorkel and fins. Now the Administration of Sea Training, Rescue Service, and Sports is permitted to give the society's best instructors the right to teach sportsmen the use of the aqualung.

The CC DOSAAF is taking measures to extend the network of aqualung bases along the coast of the Black Sea. In the year 1959 the first underwater sports club in the country was founded in Alushta. The CC DOSAAF ordered the Krasnodarskiy Kray and the Georgian and Ukrainian republic committees to look into the possibilities of establishing branch underwater sea clubs in Novorossiysk, Sukhumi, and the Crimea in 1960. There will be a boat on the Black Sea for aqualung enthusiasts. It is surmised that the Azerbaijan SSR DOSAAF committee will give its squalung sportsmen a schooner.

These specialized coastal and floating bases will be used for increasing the mastery of the underwater sportsmen, for training the society's instructors and trainers, and for their acquisition of practical skills. As regards the allotment of trips to these bases, one must take into account the needs of the local DOSAAF committees.

In giving broad rights to the society's instructors, the CC DOSAAF devotes attention to the necessity of strict adherence to precautionary measures while carrying out practical exercises. A handbook on the organization of exercises in underwater sports in sea clubs and primary organizations of the DOSAAF has been worked out. It covers every phase of underwater exercises and competitions, including those of amateur clubs. It stipulates the rules of swimming and diving in sports competitions, the treatment of equipment, and the medical protection of underwater swimmers.

The following demands are made of underwater sportsmen: it is categorically forbidden to use for sporting purposes equipment which works on oxygen; members of sea and amateur clubs are to organize the storage of diving equipment and aqualungs in such a way as to rule out the possibility of their being used without permission or in violation of the rules that have been set up; it is categorically forbidden to swim underwater with an aqualung alone. For the study of a section of a sea, lake, or river where underwater immersions are to take place, it is necessary to clarify the character of the current, the high and low fluctuations of the water level, its transparency, weather conditions, bottom relief, and the character of the soil. One must be able to read a sea map, measure depth, and orientate oneself by compass above and below water.

At present industry has set up the production of aqualungs,

compressors, masks, snorkels, and fins. Many sea and amateur clubs are already equipped with the necessary sports equipment. However, the quality of the equipment leaves much to be desired. For example, small parts of aqualungs -- springs, washers -- quickly wear out. Spare parts do not accompany the apparatus, and it is impossible to obtain them locally. By order of the Administration of Sea Training, Rescue Service, and Sports of the CC DOSAAF, industry began the production of a complete set of spare parts, which will be supplied shortly to the sea and amateur clubs. The deficiencies of the aqualung were shown to the manufacturing factory, and it was ordered to eliminate them.

Until now the production of small compressors, special filters, depthmeters, mechanical means of propulsion under water, hermetically sealed photo and movie cameras, and other necessary sports equipment and accessories has not commenced. The need for special equipment for swimming under water is especially sharply felt, although the CC DOSAAF has repeatedly placed the question of their mass production before industry. Swimming outfits are necessary for underwater sports in the Barents and White Seas, in the Sea of Japan, and also in inland waters such as Baykal and Issyk-Kul', which are of exceptionally great interest to subjugators of the deep continent.

Unfortunately, the low temperature of the water does not permit one to descend to the depths of these waters without swimming equipment. Even in the Black and Caspian Seas and the Sea of Azov activity in underwater sports cannot be carried out in full measure because of the lack of underwater swimming outfits. Such activities are restricted by seasonal and weather conditions. We hope that as soon as possible the serial production of swimming outfits and aqualung equipment will be started by industry.

Good organization of activities, the continual perfection of sporting mastery, concern for the training of the society's instructors and trainers, the improvement of the material and technical basis -- these are the most important conditions for a further successful growth of underwater sports in our land.

V. GREAT WINGS FOR AVIATION SPORTS

Kryl'ya rodiny, Moscow,
Vol. 11, No. 1, January
1960, pages 1-2

V. Gubarev, Member of the
Presidium of the Central
Committee of the DOSAAF

In November 1959 the regular Third Plenum of the Central Committee of the DOSAAF USSR took place. The plenum considered the most important questions of the activity of our society -- the growth of technical types of sports among young people, the progress towards fulfillment of the decisions of the Fourth Congress of the DOSAAF as to the attraction of the majority of our grown people into the ranks of the defense society. Chairmen of the oblast, kray, and republic DOSAAF committees, leading party and Komsomol workers from the localities, and groups of sportsmen and active members of the society took part in the work of the plenum.

The plenum observed that the DOSAAF collectives, fulfilling the decision of the Fourth All-Union congress of the society, under the leadership of party organizations and with the active participation of the Komsomol and trade unions, was striving for the expansion of the training of technical cadres and of motorcyclists, automobile drivers, radiomen, pilots, parachutists, glider pilots, motorboat drivers, and model makers. The initiative of the DOSAAF and Komsomol members in establishing amateur DOSAAF sports clubs, representing a new organizational form of attracting the broad masses of young people into sports activities, received general recognition. After the Fourth DOSAAF congress more than 800,000 officially rated sportsmen were trained. The mastery of the DOSAAF sportsmen has risen. The number of sports masters has grown by 43 percent. Ninety-one world records and 221 All-Union records were set.

Aerial sports are rising. During the past 2 years the number of contests in the various types of this sport has grown and the mastery of the sportsmen has risen. The day before the Fourth Congress of the DOSAAF we had 535 masters of aerial types of sports. Now they number 893. Today, of the 344 world records registered by the International Aviation Federation, 114 belong to the Soviet Union. No other country in the world has such a number of world achievements, including the United States of America. The Americans have 20 records less than our sportsmen.

It is gratifying to note the remarkable growth in the number of masters among our fliers. In the past All-Union competitions, 16 out of 57 participants fulfilled the requirements for sports master. Without leaving work, the number of sportsmen occupied in airplane sports is increasing.

Helicoptering is on the rise. It has been cultivated by us for only 2 years. In spite of this, our helicopterists have succeeded in performing remarkable achievements: they have set 13 world records. At the All-Union helicopter competitions which took place

in October, the DOSAAF team was victorious.

Soviet parachutists have achieved praiseworthy results. They have returned world supremacy in parachuting to our country. Nadezhda Pryakhina and Petr Ostrovskiy, those remarkable masters of the silken dome, are absolute champions of the world.

Modeling is the most widespread type of aerial sport. More and more thousands of young people and girls are occupied with it. Soviet flying modelists won the European-team supremacy in rubber-band propelled models and individual supremacy in cord-driven models.

All this attests that our aerial sportsmen, pushing Soviet air sports forward, have done much work. However, we must not be content with these successes. The Plenum of the CC DOSAAF USSR noted that the DOSAAF organizations have not reached the level of sports work demanded by the resolution of the Fourth Congress or by those tasks of the society which emanate from the decisions of the XXI Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The interests of our Soviet motherland demand that all types of technical sports, including aerial ones, be raised to an immeasurably higher level.

Indeed, we might relax if we bear in mind that during the past years our sportsmen could not set any more aerial sports records nor lose those that they won. But how many insufficiencies still exist in our glider sports! Soviet glider pilots have missed out on many world records.

Of the 32 International Aeronautical Federation records our glider pilots had, only two remain, one of which was set 20 years ago.

How is all this to be explained? Mainly by the absence of the proper leadership of sports work on the part of the DOSAAF committees. Many of them are not on the side of aerial sports. Indeed, the following fact attests their all but complete indifference to this matter. In 1957 the presidium of the CC DOSAAF pointed out to the Orenburg Oblast Committee (chairman: comrade Zakharenkov) its neglect of aerial types of sports. Two years have gone by since then. And what has been changed? Nothing. As before, a meager group of society members are practicing aerial sports and the technical results are extraordinarily low. Thus, at the zone competitions in 1958 the Orenburg parachutists took third place -- from the end, and this year they were last. Meanwhile there is an aeroclub, an aviation educational center, and missions in the oblast to develop all types of air sports. It is clear that such a situation cannot be put up with any longer.

The Third Plenum of the CC DOSAAF decreed that "the fundamental improvement of work towards the development of sports among the young people is to be considered one of the most important tasks of the DOSAAF."

The plenum obliged the presidium of the CC DOSAAF and the republic, kray, oblast, municipal, and rayon committees and clubs of

the society to assure the furthest possible promotion of technical sports in the country, the attraction of large groups of our young people to them, the raising of the level of our mastery of sports, and, on this basis, the conquest of world supremacy and records in all the most important types of technical sports by our Soviet sportsmen. In all this they are to rely on the aid of Komsomol, trade union, and sports organizations.

Considering the possibilities and perspectives of the further development of technical types of sports, the plenum of the CC DOSAAF USSR believes it necessary to train no less than one and a half million officially rated sportsmen during 1960-1961, including 100,000 first class sportsmen and 1,300 masters; and to train each year 50,000 first class sportsmen, 100,000 second class sportsmen, and 60,000 third class sportsmen.

In the decree of the plenum a detailed program for the development of every type of sport was worked out, showing the concrete tasks for the next 2 years. What are these tasks with regard to aerial sports?

First and foremost, it is necessary to liquidate the lag in airplane sports. For this purpose the decree of the plenum provides for the establishment of special sections and sports elements in every air club, and of detached groups for the training of flying sportsmen and sports teams in the central air clubs of the Ukraine and Belorussia. Every club must create the necessary conditions for the regular training of fliers. The matter must be so organized that systematic intraclub contests can be carried on and teams can always show up for zonal competitions. In this connection it is necessary to take into consideration that these teams are to be made up mainly of sports-fliers directly engaged in production.

Much lies ahead to be done towards the further development of the sport of helicoptering. Widespread propaganda must be organized in the organizations of our society to attract hosts of new detached groups of our young people. During the next 2 years we must increase the number of those occupied with helicoptering in our air clubs by no less than 2 or 3 times, establish helicopter sections and sports teams in the air clubs, organize the systematic training of these teams, carry on yearly intraclub contests, attain a considerable improvement in our sporting results, and continually work towards technical perfection in the piloting of helicopters.

In its decisions the plenum pointed out the necessity of putting an end to the lag in glider sports. First of all it is necessary to take steps to increase the number of those occupied in glider flying in our air clubs, glider stations, and primary organizations of the society. We must also improve the educational and training process for the teams, apply modern methods of education and coaching more widely, perfect the physical training of gliderists, and increase the number of glider contests. It should be assured that every DOSAAF member who has received glider training take part in no

less than two or three contests during the course of a year; and officially rated gliderists, in no less than four to six. It is necessary to organize permanent teams of 20 to 30 sportsmen in all the aviation clubs and glider stations, to carry on systematic training programs for them, mainly in soaring flights. Taking into consideration the many suggestions of sportsmen, the plenum considered it expedient to found the All-Union Glider Club.

The plenum set forth the tasks of guaranteeing the further development of sport parachuting and of making it a genuinely widespread sport. This sport can and must be carried on not only in the air clubs, air-sport clubs, and aviation educational centers, but also in the primary DOSAAF organizations. It was decided to have combined teams of parachutists in the republics, krays, and oblasts numbering 10 to 15 people. These teams must be made up solely of masters of the sport and first class sportsmen. It is necessary to organize the matter in such a way that every sportsman can take part in at least three or four competitions during the course of a year. Along with the zone competitions, every year no less than two friendly contests with the parachutists of neighboring oblasts, krays, and republics should be carried on. The training of the parachutists must be carried on not only in spring and summer but all year round. The presidium of the CC DOSAAF is charged with taking measures towards transferring the training of parachutists from balloon to airplane in the air clubs and towards supplying the air clubs with An-2 airplanes, sport parachutes, small radio stations, barographs, altimeters, instruments for fixing the time of free fall in a delayed drop, and other modern apparatuses.

In the development of airplane modeling the plenum set such tasks as increasing the number of those occupied in each type of model-building by 2 to 3 times; having sports teams of modelists at all educational DOSAAF organizations, secondary schools, trade schools, Pioneer houses, and children's technical stations; establishing republic, kray, oblast, municipal, and rayon combined teams of modelists; organizing their systematic training and achieving a marked improvement in their sporting results; paying greater attention to the development of the sport as regards cord-driven and radio-controlled models.

Briefly, these are the tasks set forth by the plenum of the CC DOSAAF in the development of the aviation types of sports. In order to successfully cope with these great tasks, it is necessary to first of all mobilize the many active members of our society. Without them we shall not push forward. These active members are the decisive force in all our undertakings.

It is necessary to enhance the role of all sports sections and to draw the leaders of the Komsomol, trade unions and sports organizations, and experienced instructors, trainers, judges, and sportsmen, into their work. The DOSAAF committees must decidedly improve the sections' leadership and widely attract the members of

the sections into the work of carrying out educational and training work with the sportsmen and preparing the contests organized by the committees and clubs.

In order to attract still more widely the active members of the society towards all activities with regard to the development of technical types of sports in the country, the plenum decided to establish under the CC DOSAAF and the republic DOSAAF committees republican federations of aviation, automobile-motorcycle, amateur radio, and underwater sports. Under the republic (autonomous republic), kray, oblast, municipal, and rayon DOSAAF committees there must be sections for these types of sports. The federations must be public sports organizations carrying on their work under the direction of the central and republic DOSAAF committees.

The plenum of the CC DOSAAF appealed to all sports masters and all first-class sportsmen to aid all young sportsmen with their experience and to enhance their mastery of sports. Every sports master and every first-class sportsman must train no less than four or five sportsmen of the first or second class in the course of 2 years. May the motto of every sports master and every sportsman of the first class be, "I became a master to help my comrade."

Amateur sport clubs have been urged to play a large role in the further rise of aviation sports. Nowadays there are more than 600 such clubs in the society. Many aviation clubs are among them. Meanwhile, some leaders of DOSAAF committees incorrectly regard these clubs. Some of them argue thus: "It is not worth while to found amateur clubs because nothing comes of it." It is necessary to decisively reject this incorrect understanding of the role and importance of amateur sports clubs.

"Considering that the experience of the work of the amateur sport clubs has justified itself," says the decree of the plenum, "we are to assure during the next 2 years the founding of amateur DOSAAF sport clubs in most of the rayons and cities, carrying out this work in close contact with Komsomol organizations. The DOSAAF committees are bound to support the amateur clubs in every way, and to give them practical aid in the acquisition of equipment and the organization of educational and sports work."

In order to achieve new successes in aviation sports it is necessary to improve the educational work of the staff of instructors and teachers of the sportsman clubs and primary DOSAAF organizations. It is necessary to introduce strict order into the clubs and sports teams, ruling out accidents, wrecks, catastrophes, and violations of discipline. It is necessary to raise the quality of the organization and carrying out of training and contests, and to carefully prepare techniques, airports and landing fields for them. It is forbidden to admit anyone to the training and contests of instructors, trainers, and sportsmen without the necessary training and without the fulfillment of all the requirements stipulated by the relevant instructions and directions. Every sports team must carry out its activities

according to schedule and according to the training plan and program.

Before us are great and crucial sports meetings. In 1961 the CC DOSAAF, in conjunction with the CC VLKSM and the Central Soviet of the Union of Sports Societies and Organizations USSR will carry on the Fifth All-Union Spartakiada of Komsomol members and young people in technical types of sports. The supremacy of the Soviet Union in airplane, helicopter, glider, parachute, and other types of sports will be apparent in the finale of the Spartakiada. The rayon, municipal, oblast, kray, and republic Spartakiadas, which are to take place this year, will precede the final contests. Let us not put things off for one day, it is necessary to begin now to actively prepare for these sports meetings.

May there be great wings for aviation sports! It is a matter of honor for the DOSAAF committees and clubs, and of all our active members, to raise Soviet air sports to a level worthy of our great motherland.

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